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it's worth do-  
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with you on  
your next job.

## Hopkinsville Market Quotations.

Corrected March 2, 1914.

### RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clean  
14c and 15c per pound.  
Country bacon, 17c per pound.  
Black-eyed peas, \$3.50 per bushel  
Country shoulders, 15c per pound.  
Country hams 21c per pound.  
Irish potatoes, \$1.30 per bushel.  
Northern eating Rural potatoes,  
\$1.30 per bushel  
Texas eating onions, \$25 per  
bushel, new stock  
Dried Navy beans, \$3.00 per  
bushel  
Cabbage, new, 3 cents a pound.  
Dried Lima beans, 60c per gallon.  
Country dried apples, 10c per  
pound, 3 for 25c  
Daisy cream cheese, 25c per  
pound  
Full cream brick cheese, 25c per  
pound  
Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c  
per pound  
Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound  
Fresh Eggs 30c per doz  
Choice lots fresh, well-worked  
country butter, in pound prints, 30c.  
FRUITS.

Lemons, 25c per dozen  
Navel Oranges, 20c to 40c per doz.  
Bananas, 15c and 25c doz

### Cash Price Paid For Produce.

#### POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 12c per pound  
Dressed cocks, 7c per pound  
Live hens, 11c per pound; live cocks  
8c per pound; live turkeys, 14c per  
pound

ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.  
Prices paid by wholesale dealers to  
butchers and farmers:

Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 lb  
"Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb  
Mayapple, 3c; pink root, 12c and 13c  
Tallow—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 4c.

Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; C  
Grease, 21c. medium, tub washed,  
23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed,  
18c.

Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c  
dark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c;  
gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck,  
22c to 35c, new.

Hides and Skins—These quotations  
are for Kentucky hides. Southern  
green hides 8c. We quote assorted  
lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 bet-  
ter demand.

Dressed geese, 11c per pound for  
choice lots, live 5c

Fresh country eggs, 25 cents per  
dozen

Fresh country butter 25c lb.

A good demand exists for spring  
chickens, and choice lots of fresh  
country butter.

#### HAY AND GRAIN.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$22 00  
No. 1 clover hay, \$20 00  
Clean, bright straw hay, 25c bale  
Alfalfa hay, \$21 00  
White seed oats, 54c  
Black seed oats, 53c  
Mixed seed oats, 65c  
No. 2 white corn, 92c  
Winter wheat bran, \$28.00

**L. & N.**  
Time Card No. 143

Effective Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913.

#### TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 93—C. & N. O. Lim. 11:56 p. m.  
No. 51—St. L. Express 5:35 p. m.  
No. 99—Dixie Limited, 10:41 p. m.  
No. 95—Dixie Flyer 8:43 a. m.  
No. 55—Hopkinsville Ar. 7:08 a. m.  
No. 53—St. L. Fast Mail 5:33 a. m.  
No. 91—Evansville Ac. 10:05 a. m.

#### TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 92—C. & St. L. Lim., 5:25 a. m.  
No. 52—St. Louis Express, 9:51 a. m.  
No. 98—Dixie Limited, 7:03 a. m.  
No. 94—Dixie Flyer, 6:54 p. m.  
No. 56—Hopkinsville Ac. 8:55 p. m.  
No. 54—St. L. Fast Mail 10:10 p. m.  
No. 90—Evansville Ac. 4:15 p. m.

No. 5 and 54 connect at St. Louis for all  
points west.

No. 51 connects at Guthrie for Memphis and  
points as far south as Erie, and for Louisville  
Cincinnati and the East.

No. 53 and 55 make direct connections at Guth-  
rie for Louisville, Cincinnati and all points north  
and east thereof. Nos. 53 and 55 also connect for  
Memphis and way points.

No. 91 carries through sleepers to Atlanta, Ma-  
con, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tampa, Fla.  
Also Pullman sleepers to New Orleans. Connects  
at Guthrie for points East and West. No. 91 will  
not carry local passengers for points north of  
Nashville, Tenn.

## NEED MEAT IN THEIR DIET

Scotch Specialists Make Assertion  
That It Should Be Supplied to  
Young Children.

There is a prevalent misconception  
that meat is not good for young chil-  
dren. Drs. A. Dingwell Fordyce and  
S. W. Scott Carmichael, two famous  
Scotch specialists in the diseases of  
children, in an article on "Glandular  
Tuberculosis in Children," published  
in the Lancet, combat this old-fash-  
ioned idea. They write:

"Constantly we see otherwise  
healthy children suffering from indi-  
gestion due to overfeeding with bread,  
milk, potatoes, biscuits, cakes,  
sweets. Comparatively rarely do we  
see indigestion due to excessive meat-  
eating. Most certainly a large amount  
of meat in the diet of a healthy young  
child is likely to cause digestive trou-  
ble. But the point is that an adequate  
supply of flesh meat and fish in the  
daily diet is not only beneficial, but  
is, as a rule, necessary to health.

"During the first half of the sec-  
ond year the child should get this ani-  
mal food in the form of egg, bacon or  
fish. Thereafter he should be given  
daily at dinner a little chicken, rab-  
bit or butcher's meat. We consider  
that deficiency of animal food—in the  
shape of meat, fish and eggs—in the  
diet, along with the common co-exist-  
ent carbohydrate dyspepsia, is a wide-  
spread and important underlying fac-  
tor in the development of various in-  
fections, and is more particularly one  
of the primary causes of cervical  
glandular tuberculosis."

## HIS PERIOD OF ENJOYMENT

Farmer Surely Had Earned Rest, But  
He Waited Just a Little  
Bit Too Long.

Once there lived a farmer who  
worked so hard he was too tired to go  
to church on Sunday, says Frank Tel-  
ford in Farm and Fireside. His hired  
men refused to stand for the first  
and last call to breakfast at 3:45 in  
the morning and left before the end  
of the week. His wife milked the  
cows and hoed the garden because  
help was so hard to keep. The farmer  
voted against hard roads, and when he  
was elected to the school board  
hired for teacher a young girl just out  
of high school, because she would  
take the job for \$30 a month. In  
short, he squeezed the dollars so hard  
the eagle screamed. He would steal  
acorns from a blind pig.

When the farmer was fifty he had  
a half section of good black land in  
the corn belt and money in the bank.  
He moved to town to enjoy a hard  
earned rest. But his stomach was so  
tired of corn bread and bacon that it  
went on a strike and the farmer ate  
milk toast. He could predict a storm  
before the first cloud appeared, by  
the creaking of his joints, and he had  
to call for help to turn over in bed.  
One day his doctor said he had made  
enough money to buy a new touring  
car and the farmer died of heart dis-  
ease.

#### Traveler's Tea.

When traveling there is great com-  
fort in one's own cup of tea. For this  
poignant need of a traveler a charm-  
ing little tea box of mahogany, con-  
taining a small silver tea caddy and a  
little tea ball, reproduced in miniature  
and a teakettle, has been placed upon  
the market. It is very simple in its  
arrangement, compact and easy to  
pack and makes a really practical gift.

There are many places in America,  
and in Europe also, where good tea is  
a luxury, and many an unsuspecting  
American woman is astonished when  
she pays her bill for what she con-  
siders a very simple repast. She usu-  
ally finds that her cup of tea cost  
more than a very elaborate dessert,  
and so the new idea is a great econ-  
omy as well as a comfort when on the  
train or on the steamer.

#### Didn't Hurt Them.

One day while in Trenton, a man  
from a small town happened to collide  
with a bunch of hygienics, and among  
other things they referred to the water  
supply of his home town. "It isn't as  
good as it might be," said the Jersey-  
man when questioned as to its quality.  
"There is something like 10,000,000  
microbes to a drop, but it is the best  
we can do at present." "What do you  
do to safeguard yourself against water  
of that kind?" queried one of the hy-  
gienics, with a look of concern. "You  
surely take some precautionary mea-  
sures." "Oh, yes," smiled the Jersey-  
man. "First we filter the water and  
then we boil it, and then we drink ap-  
plejack."

#### Early Knowledge of Cancer.

The Egyptians recognized cancer  
as a growth within the tissues of the  
body, and Celsus elaborated upon this  
when he discovered that some growths  
were malignant and some benign.  
Then in 180 B. C. Leonides declared  
that the only hope of cure lay in erad-  
icating the growth entirely from the  
body.

Today the fact remains that cancer  
is a growth within the cell tissue of  
the human body, but the cause of it is  
little better understood.

#### She Was a Veteran, Too.

Old Mr. Anderson, who was fond of  
relating stories of the war, after the  
Christmas dinner was over mentioned  
having been in five engagements.

"That's not so much," said little  
Edgar suddenly.

"Why, Edgar?" cried his scandalized  
mother; "what do you mean?"

"Five isn't many," persisted Edgar;  
"after Edna has been engaged nine  
times."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## WINTERING THE LIVE STOCK

Profits Are Greatly Reduced by Cling-  
ing to Old Cows and Sheep Long  
Past Their Usefulness.

The keeping of old cows and sheep  
long past their usefulness will largely  
reduce the profits of the dairyman and  
farmer. The better method would be  
to have them served, give shelter and  
feed and when fresh sell the cow with  
the calf. They may be cheaply win-  
tered on fodder, wheat straw and sec-  
ond-crop clover hay. Old sheep should  
have been sold in the early fall for  
what they will bring. It seldom pays  
to winter them. Before the cows come  
fresh they should be given a little  
grain, say four quarts of wheat bran  
and one quart of flaxseed meal well  
mixed together. Divide into two equal  
parts; give one part in the morning  
and the other half in the evening to  
each one. This feed will loosen the  
hide and greatly improve the appear-  
ance of the stock. Card and brush  
them off every morning. This will re-  
move the loose hair. The buying of  
thin cows and milked-out cows from  
dairymen who cannot afford to winter  
such stock, is found to be a profitable  
business by farmers having plenty of  
rough feed, such as fodder, straw and  
second-crop clover and stable grasses.

The mild winter has been a great ad-  
vantage to dairymen and farmers short  
of grain and feed, as much less food  
was needed to keep the stock. Econ-  
omy must be practiced; no grain or  
fodder should be wasted. Fodder fed  
to cattle under cover, having the sheds  
heavily bedded and lined on the north  
side to keep out the cold winter winds,  
may be wintered in good condition.  
The fodder will last longer and feed  
more stock where fed in small quanti-  
ties in connection with straw and sec-  
ond-crop hay.

## FEW CAUSES FOR POOR GRAIN

Fungi and Bacteria in Seed and Soil  
Injure and Destroy Roots of Plant,  
Says an Expert.

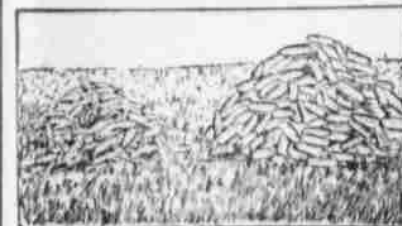
The introduction of harmful fungi  
and bacteria into the soil is an im-  
portant cause of deterioration of  
grains after continued cropping, de-  
clared H. Bolley, professor of bot-  
any, North Dakota Agricultural col-  
lege, in a recent address at the Col-  
lege of Agriculture of the University  
of Wisconsin. Professor Bolley is  
one of the most eminent plant path-  
ologists in the country, his early  
studies on the potato scab and flax  
wilt, and his later investigations of  
the diseases of cereals having made  
him widely known among scientists.

He believes that fungi and bacteria  
resident in the seed, and in the soil,  
injure and destroy the roots of plants  
and otherwise affect succeeding crops.  
The remedy for this is not primarily  
fertilization, nor a neutralization of  
soil toxins, but the combating of  
fungi and bacteria by means of  
sanitary measures such as seed se-  
lection and disinfection, and crop ro-  
tation.

## FRESH MANURE IS VALUABLE

It Is Possible Under the Best Sys-  
tems of Management to Prevent  
All Loss of Ingredients.

Manure is never so valuable as  
when perfectly fresh, for it is im-  
possible under the best system of  
management to prevent a loss of its  
fertilizing ingredients. For this rea-  
son, whenever possible it should be  
hauled directly to the field and spread.  
This saves time and labor and in-  
volves handling but once. When it is  
impossible to remove the manure at  
once to the field, it must be properly  
stored. A lean-to shed is all that is  
needed. This should have a water-



Much Plant Food Is Lost in Leached  
Manure—Manure Exposed to the  
Weather Over Winter Produced  
Only Two-Thirds as Much Corn as  
Fresh Manure.

tight floor. When manure must be  
left in the yard, arick should be care-  
fully built. It should be made so high  
and compact that the hardest rain  
will not soak through.

The sides should be perpendicular  
and the top dipped to ward the center.  
It is advantageous to have the manure  
saturated with water, but the rick or  
heap must be so built as to retain this  
moisture. The water must not drain  
away from the heap. Build the rick  
at least six feet high.

#### Early Cabbage.

Early cabbage is usually profitable.  
The first heads should be ready for  
marketing not later than the first of  
July. This means that the plants  
must be started in hotbeds or green-  
houses and then transplanted to cold  
frames. Strong, stalky plants set in  
the open ground as soon as weather  
conditions will permit will produce  
marketable heads by the first of July.  
If a good strain of Jersey Wakefield  
or some other early variety is select-  
ed all of the heads should be sold be-  
fore the first of August.

#### Hotbed Sash.

Are the hotbed sash in good repair?  
There will be no time for glazing or  
painting when transplanting begins.  
Glass is very cheap this winter. A  
good time to buy sash and do your  
own glazing.

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this bank has the ability and disposition to extend to its  
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CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

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Pherson, Asst. Cashier.

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book of its pages, which should be read by  
all who would have the best garden possible  
and who are willing to pay a fair price for  
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